I repeat, that it ought to be known throughout

the country who it is that obstructs these claims by

not being here, and who it is that obstructs them

by being here, and in a word, why it is that these

claims do not receive proper consideration and

dispatch. * * Why, then, should we come

District, said:

evince itself by disaster.

judgment, is the right course.

friends from the South upon the Force Bill. * * *

I hope that those who are making, in my judg-

ment, an injudicious, an impolitic, and, what is

still worse, an unjust discrimination and opposition

against these claims will bethink themselves, and

We think this explains very fully why

the dominant party in the House of the 52d

"A PARTING BENEFACTION."

Undoubtedly, Mr. Cleveland's real senti-

Hitherto such relief has been granted to surviv-

ing soldiers, few in number, venerable in age,

after a long lapse of time since their military

The innate cruelty and injustice of this

will appear upon closer examination. It is

absolutely inexcusable and indefensible from

any point of view, and every clause in the

In the first place, the "relief" is to be de-

nied them until "after a long lapse of time

since their military service." That is, those

who have been actually broken down in the

service are to be denied everything, and suf-

fered to die unaided by the Government, and

unsympathized with by the people. They

are to drag out miserable lives in the poor-

houses, or as ourdens upon their relatives,

until death comes to their relief. Only the

hale and hearty-those who have come out

of the struggle uninjured, presumably those

who have done the least service, are to re-

ceive anything, and they only at the last

tion's heavy burden of ingratitude to the

hundreds of thousands it has suffered to die

in abject penury by seattering a few dollars

among the bowed and bent old men, with

the quiet injunction to take it and go bury

There is ineffable meanness in the sugges-

tion that money can be saved by waiting

If the Nation owes anything to one man

for what he did to save its existence, it owes

it equally to all those who performed like

service with him. If it ever owed it to him

and to them, it owed it when they performed

the service. It was due when the work

was done-not a generation later. When

they came home bruised and battered from

the awful fray-shattered and weak from

terrific hardships-then was the time for

the rescued country to step forward with

its balm and solace for the wrecked bodies

and blighted lives sacrificed upon its sacred

Every year that this was delayed was an

ntolerable cruelty, for every year saw tens

of thousands of these much-deserving men

march in grief and pain to their graves,

uncheered by a single token of the Nation's

justice and gratitude. Every year saw the

number of destitute widows and portion-

ess orphans of these men increase in the

With one stroke of his remorseless pen

Mr. Cleveland robbed a half million of these

of their rights for more than three long,

precions years-years which could never be

Then he calmly proposed to still further

extend this inconceivable wrong by post-

poning the pension until "after a long lapse

of time since their military service," when

ber" and "venerable in age." Then a few

dollars may be doled out as "a parting bene-

Comrades, will you allow a man capable

of expressing such sentiments to be re-

should hereafter be called "a parting bene-

The way to defend the pension system and

secure its maintenance is to begin the fight now

faction tendered by a grateful people."

turned to the White House?

faction by a grateful prople."

Get your vetoes readyin

We are certain you will not.

made good to the victims of his hatred.

land, and the misery of their cries reached

every heart.

themselves! Could insult go farther?

few years of an exceptionally long life.

sentence is a fresh insult to the veterans.

tunity to sign private pension bills.

Dependent Pension Bill:

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(Established 1377.)

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CAMPAIGN CANISTER.

I tell you, sir, the old soldiers will not vote for Cleveland. He cannot carry New York, -Gen. D. I have arrived at the age of fully threescore and

have been a lifelong Democrat, but I am fully satisfied that Cleveland is not the friend of the soldiers and should not receive our support.-Gen. E. O. Beers. Hernes who have led the Union armies to vic-

tory, but who have never made faces at the vanquished for, will tell you here, comrades who fought with them, beroes who sustained them, and heroes who lowered their swords to them on the field of battle-they will tell you that the soldier voters of New York-of whom there are 25,000 at least D mocratic-will not support the nomination of Mr. Cleveland .- Burke Cockran, Democratic Congressman, in speech at Chicago Convention.

If Mr. (leveland's soldier substitute were runplug for the Presidency you could, as a patriot, find several good and sufficient reasons for voting for him, but what reason can you adduce for voting for the man who, in youth and vigor, and, unlike Harrison, did not have the courage to go to the front? None whatever, of course. Mr. Cleveland never heard a shot fired in anger, but he vetered more old a ldier pension bills than any President from Washington down. This is his great war record. He signgletered veterans by the hundred. -New York Recorder.

A CLEVELAND ORGAN'S SENTIMENTS. The new-lon fraud is theft, and me repeat that no man can honestly defend it. The South has been taxed to death to pay this grand army of rascalsthese bottle-scarred bums, who reach in the empty nelm-and when Cirveland struck the beggars in the face he did a good business job. We hope to God that he may have a chance to hit 'em again. Vagrants and mendicants should be both vigorously alapped and kicked .- Durham (N. C.) Globe.

WHAT HE WANTS.

We want the sneaks and lousy beggers at the North who envished our nomes and burned our Globe, which despises this burglary and grand larceny called the pension system, proposes to see to it four years and sinps all the dirty beggars in the face. The pension fraud must go, Go, and it should go to the depths of hell, and Harrison and his hirelings should go with it .- Durham (N. C.) Globe.

"RED-NOSED PATRIOTS."

It is supplemented by a steadily-increasing pension lis', looting the Treasury to the tune of one hundred and fifty millions a year, two-thirds of which go to the support of coffee-coolers and campfoliowers, and other red-nosed patriots that loaf about the degreries and brothels of the country, swearing one for another, toward an ultimate aggrarianism as corrupt and corrupting as ever ex-Isted in the world .- Louisville Courier-Journal . (Cleveland organ.)

THE Louisville Courier-Journal, which is the foremost organ of Cleveland south of the Ohio River, says:

There has never in the history of any civilized nation been a treasury raid of such gigantic proportions, so thoroughly organized, so systematically carried on, so destructive to the moral standards of the people, so productive of idleness and vice as the pension scandal in the United States.

COMBADES, get your vetoes ready to give Cleveland a "parting benefaction" at the polls next month.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubted at once, and with little trouble! Let each subscriber try it.

AN OPEN LETTER.

COMRADES: The coming National election is fraught with the most important consequences to you, to yours, and to the country. It lies wholly in your hands to decide whether the next President shall be Grover Cleveland or Benjamin Harrison.

Comrades, What Is Your Duty?

It is for you to say whether the infinite insults and injuries to you and yours by Grover Cleveland shall be condoned and approved by his re-election, or whether the active friendship and manifold benefits of Harrison's policy shall be recognized and indersed by a solid vote for him.

This is, in its briefest form, a statement of the main issue before you. With your votes you must decide this, one way or

Absolutely no other issue complicates this. It is marvelously plain and simple. Many of you, for reasons, local or otherwise, which seemed sufficient to you, have been acting with parties other than that which has placed Comrade Harrison in renomination. We earnestly appeal to you as comrades to consider this matter carefully-in the privacy of your homes, in the solitude of your fields, in little circles of your faithful comrades-anywhere removed from the distracting appeals of selfish politicians-and come to a decision how you

Those of you who have been acting with the People's Party must now see clearly that-so far, at least, as National matters are concerned—that party is a cunning spare set by Cleveland's Southern friends to capture the Presidency by a trick. Gen. higher quality of the matter it furnishes its | Weaver will not be allowed to carry Southern State. We have his own indignant testimony that he was not permitted to speak in scores of places in the South, and that he was treated with such indignity as to be compelled to abandon his canvass in that region. His latest speech to be made under a strong guard to protect him from direct personal harm. The obliteration of the People's vote in Georgia and Florida, the enormous majorities rolled up in those States for the regular ring candidates, the fraudulent suppression of the People's vote in Alabama, all show you plainly that the only use the Cleveland managers have for the People's Party is as a machine to divide the vote in the North and West-particularly the latter-and throw the election into the House of Representatives, where Cleveland will have a clear majority. The question for you of the People's Party to ask yourselves is whether you will allow the Cleveland managers to make use of you as tools to carry out this design. A vote for Weaver

> A vote for the Prohibition candidates is in the same category. It cannot help being a direct vote against Harrison, and in favor

mote the execution of this odious design.

of Cleveland. You who have voted with the Democrats must now feel-and feel it the more strongly the more you consider the matter-that it is so much the abstract principles of Republicanism or Democracy that are the main issues of this campaign as the personality of Grover Cleveland. The question that overtons all others is whether his attitude and course toward the veterans of the war or those of Benjamin Harrison shall be approved. A vote for Grover Cleveland must be, will be, and should be interpreted as an expression by the voter of approval of Clevehomes and plundered our people to shut their gust- land's malignant vetoes, of his removal of veterans from public employment to make that Grever Cleveland sits in the saddle the next room for ex-rebels, of a curtailment of the pension roll and a stoppage of all further pension legislation, and a renewal of the insults and indignities which the veterans of the country suffered during his Adminis-

> On the other hand, a vote for Harrison must be, will be, and should be construed as an approval of his just and liberal policy toward the veterans and their dependent ones, of approval of his signature of a bill which has directly benefited more than 600,000 of our comrades and their widows and orphans, which has taken the idle millions from the Treasury and diffused them through the country in payment of the just debts of the Nation toward its saviors to the great benefit of every business interest. It will be a notification to all public men that what they do for the veterans is noted and appreciated in a substan-

> tial way, and that what they do against

them is condemned and will be punished at Representative from the Detroit (Mich.) the first opportunity.

Comrades, wherever you are, we appeal to you to lay all other considerations aside for the time being, and concentrate your votes on this vital issue. Let us fight the battle for veterans' rights to a finish now. Let us win a decisive victory, which will give us an opportunity afterward to discuss, and divide upon, if need be, other questions. If you will give a solid vote for Comrade Har-

here, night after night, and go through this farce in the name of economy? As well, I had almost said, might we claim that we do it in the name of the devil himself. Yet we come here, night after night, and go through this farce of marching up the bill and then marching down again. Why should that be done with these claims of all other claims against the Government? These claims, which should be considered with the utmost respect, with the utmost care, and I will add, sir, with the utmost tenderness, why should they be treated in this way? Gentlemen who oppose these claims will sit here day after day rison, we shall settle the matter definitely and see other measures passed without a quorum, and never raise their voices in opposition or obfor the remainder of our lives. jection. Why is it? What scrutiny will be placed upon our conduct? What imputations will be cast Comrades, will you do it? upon us men from the North, the Northwest and other sections of the country, when we go home We feel certain that you will. after such performances as this which we are making now? How will the absent account for their Get your veloes ready. absence? Mr. Chairman, I will only add that any

Fraternally, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

AN ARGUMENT OF NO VALUE.

Cleveland's friends are laboring hard to make an impressive point of the fact that Cleveland signed many more private pension bills than Harrisen has.

Those who are thrumming on this string are relying on general ignorance of the record. This shows that there were 2,042 private pension bills passed during Cleveland's Administration, of which he signed 1,518 and disapproved 524.

Since Harrison has been President the 51st Congress passed 1,390 pension bills, of which 1,377 were approved by him, nine became laws without approval, and four were unsigned at the time of adjournment. The first session of the 52d Congress passed 133 pension bills, all of which were signed by President Harrison. None vetoed.

This makes 1.510 pension bills signed by President Harrison to 1,518 by President Cleveland.

This statement requires further explana-

In the first place, the greatness of the number of the bills presented to Cleveland was directly caused, as he repeatedly admitted, by the gross imperfections and injustices of the pension laws as they then

But he vetoed the bill intended to remedy those imperfections. By this veto he in effect vetoed hundreds of thousands of pension bills, for at least balf a million claimants have received the benefit-or are in shape to do so-of the measure signed by Harrison

Therefore strict justice requires that Cleveland's number of vetoes should be increased by fully 500,000, and that Harrison be credited with that many signatures.

In the second place, while, as the record shows, the 51st Congress was willing to consider and pass meritorious private peusion bills, the 52d Congress was malignantly hostile to all legislation of this class. It was practically impossible to get bills of this kind considered at all in the House of Representatives. This is a notorious fact. The House Committee on Invalid Pensionscomposed of such Demograts as A. N. Martin, of Indiana; L. F. McKinney, of New Hampshire; R. W. Fyan, of Missouri; Geo. Van Horn, of New York; H. W. Snow, of Illinois: Geo. F. Kribbs, of Pennsylvania: A. J. Pearson, of Ohio; W. H. Harries, of Minnesota; E. F. McDonald, of New Jersey; Walter H. Bulter, of Iowa; and such Republicans as Jas. P. Flick, of Iowa; A. A. Taylor, of Tennessee; N. M. Curtis, of New cannot help being other than a vote to pro-York; John L. Jolley, of South Dakota, and John B. Robinson, of Pennsylvaniaworked very hard to prepare and pass meritorious pension bills, but they struggled in vain against a majority determinedly opposed to the passage of such measures. The most effective method of opposition by soldier-hating members was to absent themselves from the Friday night sessions, which were devoted to the consideration and passage of private pension bills. Nothing could change them in this. The Republican members denounced them in scathing terms, and the Democratic members who were favorable to the veterans remonstrated earnestly with them, but all in vain. There was always a beggarly attendance at the Friday evening sessions, and as soon as a private pension bill was reported, Cobb, of Alabama. or Kilgore, of Texas, would raise the point of "No quorum," and the session would fiz-

A sample of this occurred on the evening of April 8, when Mr. Martin, the Democratic Chairman of the Invalid Pensions Committee, reported the case of Margaret Christian, with a recommendation from the Committee that it be passed, and said:

Here is this old mother, 90 years of age, living in poverty in which she cannot help herself, the mother of a boy who lost his life after two years and more than four months honorable service-who lost his life by a gunshot wound

The tactics of the majority were so outrageous that Hon. John C. Crosby, Democratic Representative from Massachusetts, said indignantly:

It seems to me that this pension claim, being a claim for the relief of a mother more than 90 years | the "surviving soldiers shall be few in numof age, ought not to be treated as a laughing matter by this House. It seems to me that a question of this importance ought to receive the serious consideration of every gentleman in this hall. No gentleman, from whatever section of the country he may come, ought to stand upon this floor and consume an hour in reiterating arguments which have no bearing upon the merits of this question. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Cobb) seems to be carrying out his threat, made a week ago tonight, that he would talk these pension cases to death. He will vote for private war claims because they are in the interests of his constituents, and there are a hundred of them to one of pension claims upon the calendar.

Representative Pickler, of South Dakota,

It is not worthy of the Representatives of the American people to come here as we have done, Friday night after Friday night during four months, though up to this moment we have not passed a single pension bill through the House.

when the pension-haters are doing their utmost to poison the publication & Get up everywhere Hon. J. Logan Chipman, the Democratic | clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ARRANT HUMBUG.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S revival of the memories of Cleveland's cruel vetoes has alarmed his supporters, and they are trying to break the effect of our statements. cunningly-prepared apology for the vetoes is being given the place in the columns of the soldier-hating papers heretofore occupied by abuse of the pensioners.

A single extract from the article will show ts falsehood and sophistry:

Twelve of that number were vetoed by President Cleveland when Gen. John C. Black, the Democratic Commissioner of Pensions, reported to him that the cases were fully established and could be allowed under the general law. The certificates in those cases were issued at once, and the President's veto saved to the beneficiaries (four of whom were widows) the aggregate sum of \$15,764. The President's veto of Senate bill 7,540 actually put in the pocket of the claimant the sum of \$5,760, and his veto of Senate bill 1,077 saved to the claim-

Had the President approved the special bills which were passed in the supposed interest of these 12 claimants, he would have deprived them of the back pension to which the general pension law man of any 'party, or from any section, who puts gave them title. The other 12 of the 24 mentioned himself in opposition to the consideration of these were vetoed because the beneficiaries had claims claims is making a mistake-a mistake for himself, a mistake for his party, a mistake which will pending under the general law, all of which inbear bitter fruit sooner or later, and which will volved arrears and all of which had been on file in the Pension Office for many years. Nine of these I do not desire to get warm upon this subject, but claims were allowed in the next few months after feel deeply upon it. It is a matter upon which the veto, and the others were subsequently alwe gentlemen of the Northern States feel deeply. We feel just as deeply on this subject as do our

It may not be generally understood that a pension granted under a special act of Congress can only commence from the day the President signs

This is the most utter bosh.

Did anyone ever hear of such an absurdity right here and now begin to pursue what, in my as a veto taking money out of the Treasury? What would have been the status of these President Harrison did not sign more private claimants had Cleveland signed their bills? pension bills. In the first place, the passage Simply this: They would have been enof the Disability Pension Bill by the 51st titled to apply for pensions under two laws-Congress took away the necessity of a great one a general law, under which they would many of the bills of the character presented be entitled to arrears; the other under a to President Cleveland. In the next place special law, dating only from the day of its approval. Or they could have accepted a Congress was resolutely determined that pension under the special acts and still have President Harrison should have no opporbeen entitled to the arrears due them under the general law up to the date when the pension under the special act commenced. This is and always has been the law, and has always been the rule of the Department, ments regarding pensions were expressed in except during the Administration of Grover the following paragraph from his veto of the

No person is entitled to two pension certificates for the same period, so these pensioners would have been compelled to elect which they would take, and it is idiotic to suppose that they would have taken those that did not carry arrears.

This is a fair sample of the stuff with which the Clevelandites are seeking to delude the veterans.

CLEVELAND'S INCONSISTENCY.

In spite of Cleveland's continual prating about the shortness of service of the Union claimants for pensions, and the number of those who never saw a battle, he signed a bill giving 30,000 soldiers of the Mexican war and their widows pensions of \$8 a month. Yet this bill included all men on their way even he Mexican frontier, and their widows. The average volunteer in the Mexican war did not begin to have as much service or see as much fighting as the average three months' man in the war of the rebellion. There were not so many men killed in the Then, when they are "few in numbers, whole war as on the Union side in the one and venerable in age," a great parade is to be battle of Shiloh. The whole number of made of the Nation's gratitude, by giving men killed and died of wounds was 1,557, them some beggarly sum. There is to be a while Grant's little army lost over 1,700 sickening pretense of wiping out the Na-

Of the 1,557 killed in Mexico the 27,506 Regulars lost 938 and the 74,000 Volunteers 518. The quotas of whole States did not lose a man. There was not a man killed or wounded in all those sent from Alabama, California, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, or Wisconsin. Georgia lost but six years for the mass of those to whom it is due killed, Arkansas 10.

The longest service was but one year, and only a portion served this. Mr. Cleveland had no qualms about giving these pensions, averaging much larger than those granted the Union soldiers, however, because most of them lived in the South. Nor was service in the rebel army any objection, since a larger portion of those to whom he granted this "gratuity" had done all in their power to destroy the Government which now pensioned them.

When it came to granting pensions to Union soldiers. Cleveland strained at a gnat when ex-rebels were to be pensioned, he was ready to swallow a camel.

Get your vetoes ready.

THE REAL FIGHTING GROUND. The Cleveland men have practically abandoned the State of New York and conceded it to Harrison. They have been raising a fund, which the New York papers report has reached \$34,000, to use in Western States, such as Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Minnesota.

They hope with this to stimulate and encourage the People's Party, so as to take those States out of the Harrison column and throw the election into the present House of Representatives, where the Cleveland men have a large majority.

Many good comrades in those States have been acting with the People's Party on local and State issues. They should clearly understand that to vote that party's National ticket cannot by any possibility help to elect it, but will be a vote for Cleveland, and of more assistance to him than if cast directly for the Cleveland Electors. It will be a vote against Harrison and the liberal pension policy of his Administration; it will be a rebuke to him, for all that he and those associated with him have done for the veterans and their dependent ones, and a commenda-THE clods that tattle on a pauper's coffin

tion of Cleveland's hostility. We know that no comrade wants to do this, and will not, if he considers the matter rightly, worse than waste his vote by casting it for the People's ticket.

"HERE are your funeral expenses; go bury vourself," is Grover Cleveland's idea of "a parting Lenefaction by a grateful people." NO EXCUSE FOR HIM.

It will not avail Mr. Cleveland and his soldier-hating supporters to make the plea that the pension bills he vetoed "were rushed through Congress at a railroad speed, without any pretense of consideration." Such a plea as that is a gross insult to Congress, and equally an insult to the intelligence of those to whom the statement is addressed, because of its contradiction of known facts.

What are the facts? They are:

1. During the whole of Mr. Cleveland's Administration the Senate was strongly Republican, and the House strongly Democratic. This disposes of the supposition that there was any political bias in the matter. If there had been any partisan advantage to be gained by the passage of these bills, if there were any polities in them in any shape, it would not have been possible to get both Houses to agree to them, which had to be done before they came before Mr. Cleveland for signature.

2. No Governmental device is more perfect than the method taken for insuring that every pension bill should receive the utmost consideration, and all the evidence supporting it be carefully sifted and weighed. For example, every pension bill introduced in the House during the Forty-ninth Congress-which passed the most of those vetoed by Mr. Cleveland-was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, which consisted of nine Democratic and six Republican

Representatives, as follows: Republicans. C. C. Matson, Ind. E. N. Morrill, Kan. M. A Haynes, N. H. E. B. Winans, Mich. J. E. O'Hara, N. C. H. B. Lovering, Mass. W. H. Necce, Ill. J. G. Sawyer, N. Y. E. H. Conger, Iowa. J. A. Swope, Pa. W. P. Taulbee, Ky. J. A. Lovett, Cal. J. N. Pidcock, N. J. W. W. Elisberry, Ohio.

John S. Pindar, N. Y. Most of these men are well known to the Nation. C. C. Matson was afterward the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana; E. B. Winans is to-day the Governor of Michigan; E. N. Morrill was strongly supported for Senator from Kansas; E. H. Conger is now Minister to Brazil; J. G. Sawyer is one of the Republican leaders of the House. These gentlemen carefully conidered every bill, generally sending to the Pension Bureau and the War Department for all papers bearing upon it, and if they decided in its favor reported it to the House, with the recommendation that it pass. It was then considered in the full House at the time set apart for the consideration of private pension bills, and if it passed it was sent to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Pensions, consisting of five Republican and four Democratic Senators, as follows:

Republicans. Democrats. John I. Mitchell, Pa. H. E. Jackson, Tenn. H. W. Blair, N. H. J. N. Camden, W. Va. C. H. Van Wyck, Neb. A. H. Colquitt, Ga. H. B. Payne, O. N. W. Aldrich, R. I. Wm. J. Sewell, N. J.

These gave it the same examination it had received from the House Committee, and if they agreed with the latter that it ought to pass reported it to the Senate with a favorable recommendation, and it was then discussed in open Senate and passed.

Mr. Cleveland's brazen assumption that he could know more about a pension claim in a few minutes' cursory examination than all these men had gained by painstaking study of it-that he was superior to all of them in intellectual acumen, in fidelity to the public interests and in patriotism, is one of the most amazing things in our history. He treated the whole House and Senate as wicked accomplices in a raid upon the Treasury-as men who could not be trusted where a dollar of public money was in question, and that he must constantly check and curb them in their designs upon the Treasury. His malignant hatred against the veterans was made to count for more than the sense of equity, justice and duty of all the Senators and Representatives-Democratic and Republican-who directly represented the people and were responsible to them for the proper discharge of their

Comrades, do we want four years more of this intolerable business in the White House?

We are sure you do not. Get your vetoes ready.

WE are receiving thousands of letters commending our vigorous opposition to the re-election of Grover Cleveland. We should like to hear from every comrade in the country as to the way the veterans in his section feel and the way they propose to vote. Write to us freely, comrades.

comrades of a single Western State should stay away from the polls in sufficient numbers to allow the State to be carried against Harrison, and the election be thrown into the present House of Representatives!

THE community which filed past the coffin of one who had long been a burden and terror to it and sang We sing with joy

To see the cuss removed had exactly Cleveland's idea of "a parting benefaction tendered by a grateful people.'

BENJAMIN HARRISON did not have to have the political disabilities removed from the men whom he appointed to represent us

HAD Cleveland put out Republican vet-

erans to put in Democratic soldiers but few would have made objection. But he ignored Democratic soldiers in favor of rebels. WHEN Cleveland's substitute lay dying

think to send him "a parting benefaction tendered by a grateful" conscript? Have you done your duty in getting one more

your comrades.

gone over to that great majority which has voice nor vote with us more? This brings to you a new duty: that each

100,000 GONE.

Comrades, do you reflect that since Cleve-

land was defeated four years ago by the

solid vote of the veterans, fully 100,000 of

our comrades have been mustered out-

one of you see to it that your forever absent comrades are each represented at the polls by some son of a veteran, who will vote as his father would vote were he alive. Let us make it manifest that though our

comrades are gone they yet live in our memories, and their influence is yet potent to secure the good they wrought for while of it they would have styled the shallow

WE presume that if the rebels had thought graves in the Georgia sand they gave the victims of torture and starvation in Andersonville "a parting benefaction tendered by a grateful people."

PERSONAL.

Wm. H. Hough tells a local paper that Sumner

H. Lincoln, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Vt., does not enjoy the distinction of being the youngest Colonel in the war of the rebellion, as he was at that time 23 years of age. He says that "there were a number of Colonels in the Union army who were younger than Col. Lincoln. Col. S. M. Mansfield, United States Corps of Engineers, graduated from West Point, June 17, 1862. On Nov. 18, same year, he was commissioned Colonel of the 24th Conn., when but a few months past his 22d birthday. Gen. Pennypacker was made Colonel of the 97th Pa. in August, 1861, when he was but a little over 21, and he was Major of that splendid regiment, which was organized in August, 1861, before he was 20 years old. Gen. Pennypacker was the youngest officer who ever wore the double stars of a Major-General, being but about six months past his 22d birthday when he attained that rank, which was bestowed upon him for distinguished gallautry. Col. E. H. Hobson commanded the 13th Ky. veteran regiment in Gen. Schofield's Twentythird Corps when only 20 years of age. There are other instances which anyone familiar with the personnel of the Union armies could doubtless furnish of youthful Colonels that would be most interesting. Those named above are of the writer's ersonal knowledge."

Maj. E. C. Camp, of Knoxville, Tenn., was in Washington last week. The Major is one of the few men who have enjoyed the privilege of reading their own obituary and attending their own funeral. While on the way home from Washington to Ohio, and when approaching Harrisburg, Pa., the Major sought to warn some of the men of a low bridge, and was knocked off the car himself and picked up for dead. The officers of the regiment left him in the hands of an undertaker, with instructions to embalm the body and send it home. After remaining unconscious for 24 hours, Maj. Camp came to again and wanted to know what all the fuss was about. The papers had printed glowing accounts about him and his bravery, and the sad accident that resulted in his death. Fortunately he was not internally injured, although he was badly battered and his head was crushed. He was bandaged up and left on the next train for Columbus, O. He arrived there about the time his regiment did, but was in a critical condition, and was sent home, being, however, all the time able to walk. When he reached home, in company with Hon, Columbus Delano, he found the pall-bearers waiting to convey his remains from the station to his father's house. Subsequently he went South and established himself in the practice of law in Knoxville, Tenn., where he has since resided. The Major has prospered, and to-day owns hundreds of acres of the finest coal lands in East Tennessee.

Frank G, Paulsen, a veteran soldier and a member of Koltes Post, of New York, was found on the evening of Sept, 29 sitting bolt upright in a chair in his room on Hester street, New York City, with his head chopped to pieces and his blood everywhere about the room, even the ceiling being spotted with it. His right hand was cut, and in the cut between the fourth and little finger was a clump of hair not his own, but probably his murderer's. On the bureau, two feet from the body, was a basin filled with bloody water. The murderer had evidently washed his hands after the crime. Paulsen was 55 years old, a carpenter by trade, born in Saxony, and had been in the country many years. He was a Sergeant in Co. H, 20th N. Y., during the war. He was married, but did not live with his wife. She, with their daughter, lives somewhere in Brooklyn. Paulsen had done no work for a long time. His meager expenses were paid with his pension money. He had lived in the room since last Christmas. A man was arrested a short sime afterward

of the man, and the police authorities have no doubt but that they have captured Paulsen's mur-Gen. Lew Wallace has put the finishing touches on his new novel, and as soon as he has given it a hasty review it will be ready for the publisher, who has not thus far been selected. Gen. Wallace has written the book slowly and with infinite painstaking, with the hope and expectation that it will exceed "Ben Hur" in merit and popularity. It will make a portly small octavo volume of 744 pages, of the kind Mudle would delight to circulate, and will therefore be one-third larger than

who was acting in a suspicious manner, and he at-

tempted to brain the officer who was making the

arrest with an ax which he had concealed about his

clothing. The ax was bloody, as was the clothing

Ben Hur." The engagement is announced of Miss Meta Mc-Allister, a daughter of Col. McAllister, U.S.A., who was formerly stationed at Governor's Island, to John H. Janeway, jr., son of Surgeon J. H. Jane-

Col. Eli Lilly, President of the Commercial Club, of Indianapolis, has consented to act as Chairman of the general committee to prepare for the National Encampment of the G.A.R., which meets in

Ex-Gov. Henry N. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, while leading a charge into Fort Fisher 28 years ago, was captured and disarmed. He has now received his sword back again through the courtesy of the Confederate Lieutenant to whom he surrendered it.

A fire occurred last week in the Strathmore Arms Hotel, in Washington, and dense volumes of smoke ascended from the basement and blinded and almost suffocated the guests, who were endeavoring to escape. Dr. and Mrs. Dudley, aged parents of Gen. W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, occupied a bed-room on the first floor of the annex. They endeavored to escape, but could not move rapidly, and in the blinding smoke lost their way, A. S. Towson, a young newspaper man, on his way home, dis-WHAT a catastrophe it would be if the covered the couple wandering around in the parlor. He broke in the window and led them to the door. They soon recovered from the effects of inhalation

Wm. Cummings, 55 years old, a volunteer in the 11th Iowa, and later transferred to the 14th Ohio, arrived in Cleveland, O., Saturday, Oct. 8, having tramped every foot of the way, with the exception of 30 miles, from the footbills of California. The purpose of his long tramp was to abtain papers of henorable discharge from the army in order that he might secure back pay and pension. He called at the City Hall to see Gen. Meyer about it, and was observed in the corridor of the building, surrounded by his kit and acconterments, waiting for the General. His usual distance was 30 miles a day, but of late he lessened it to 25 miles.

The proposition to erect a monument to Jefferson Davis in Richmond, to represent the popular affection borne his memory by the whole South, receives occasional encouragement from the press in various States on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, but the fund has not reached the necessary dimensions yet. The Atlanta Constitution thinks that Georgia alone ought to raise \$50,000

The railroad car which Lincoln used whenever he went to the front during the later military operations in Virginia, and which bore his body to Springfield. Ill., after his assassination, now remains, a battered relic, in the yards of the Union Pacific Railway at North Platte, Neb. The car was built expressly for the President at the United States military car shops at Alexandria, Va., in 1564, and since Lincoln's death it has had a varied career. It was used by the higher officials of the Union Pacific as their private car, and a special building was put up at Omaha to house it while not in service. Next it was permanently sidetracked and used by the Union Pacific Division Superintendents to live in, and after a time it was converted into an ordinary day coach for passenger service. Now its usefulness is outgrown, and it is experiencing the fate of an antiquated warship.

in a New York soldiers' home, why didn't he subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help